## FOR A CABLE STATION | island for cable purposes, which is fully explained in the President's message.

BRITAIN AXXIOUS TO LEASE ONE OF THE HAWAHAN ISLANDS.

President Cleveland Favors the Scheme and Urges Congress to Give Its Consent to the Transaction.

QUAY HITS A POLITICIAN

HE MAKES CHARGES AGAINST A NA-TIONAL COMMITTEEMAN.

Features of the Debate in the Senate -Change in Attitude of Democrats Towards Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-The President to-day sent to Congress another batch of important Hawaiian correspondence suppleentary to the Walker report. In his message of transmittal to the Senate and House

of Representatives, the President says: "I submit herewith certain dispatches from our minister at Hawaii and the documents which accompanied the same. They disclose the fact that the Hawaiian government desires to lease to Great Britain one of the uninhabited islands belonging to Hawaii as a station for a submarine telegraph cable to be law from Capada to Alegraph capada to Capada t graph cable to be lake from Canada to Australia with a connection between the Island leased and Honoiuiu. Both the Hawaii government and the representatives of Great Britain in this negotiation concede that the proposed lease cannot be effected with-out the consent of the United States for the reason that in our reciprocity treaty with the King of Hawaii he agreed that as long as said treaty remained in force he would not lease or otherwise dispose of or create any lien upon any port and harbor or other territory in his dominion or grant any special privilege or right of use therein to any other power, state or government. At the request of the Hawaiian government this subject is laid before the Congress for its determination of the congress for the congress congress the congress for the congre its determination on the question of so mod-

ifying the treaty agreement above recited as to permit the proposed lease.

"It will be seen that the correspondence which is submitted between the Hawaiian and British negotiators, negatives the existence on the part of Hawaii of any suspicion of British unfriendiness or the tear of British aggression. The attention of Congress is directed to the following statement contained in a communication addressed to contained in a communication addressed to the Hawaiian government by the representatives of Great Britain: 'We propose to inform the British government of your inquiry whether they would accept the sovereignty of Necker Island or some other uninhabited island on condition that no subsidy is required from you. As we explained, we have not felt at liberty to entertain that ques-tion ourselves as we were definitely in-structed not to ask for the sovereignty or any island, but only for a lease simply for the purpose of the cable.

ne of the dispatches from our minister which are submitted not only refer to the project for leasing an uninhabited island elonging to Hawaii but contain interesting information concerning recent occurrences in that country and its political and social condition. This information is valuable because it is based on the observation and knowledge necessarily within the scope of the diplomatic duties which are entrusted lomatic officer representing the United ely to the charge of this intelligent

"I hope the Congress will see fit to grant e request of the Hawaiian government an the request of the Hawaiian government and that our consent to the proposed lease will be promptly accorded. It seems to me we ought not by a refusal of the request to stand in the way of the advantages to be gained by islolated Hawaii through telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, especially in view of the fact that our communication with the country would thereby be so greatly improved without apparent detriment to any legitimate American interest. American interest.
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Walker Versus Willis.

The correspondence is full of interest, inasmuch as it reveals in one case a notable difference of opinion between Admiral Walker and United States Minister Willis, making a clear issue between them. In the second place it discloses an effort being made by the British government, with consent of Hawalian authorities, to secure the lease of an Island of the Hawalian group to be used as a cable station. This issue between the admiral and minister is made plain by the following extract from a letter by Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis, dated Aug. 31, and the minister's reply:

Aug. 31, and the minister's reply:

"A very remarkable dispatch from Rear Admiral Walker, dated at sea, Aug. 17, and reporting events at Honolulu, up to the date of his departure on the 12th, has been communicated to me by the secretary of the navy for my information. I inclose a copy for your perusal. The apprehensions of the admiral do not seem to have been shared by you sufficiently to warrant your reporting the petition for the retention of the Philadelphia, which was addressed to you as well as to the naval commander, and it is trusted that your reported concurrence in the officer's views will be found due to some misapprehension." ue to some misapprehension."
Mr. Willis's reply to Mr. Gresham is dated
t Honolulu, Sept. 29, and reads as fol-

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1 of the 3ist ultime, inclosing a dispatch of Rear Admiral Walker, of Aug. 17. After a lengthy statement seriously reflecting on the late British minister and the commanding officer of the Champion and expressing such apprehensions touching the political situation here as necessitated the location of the Philadelphia, the admiral, in the eleventh para-graph, says: 'Before reaching this con-clusion (to postpone the Philadelphia's de-parture) I consulted with the United States parture) I consulted with the United States minister, whose views entirely coincided with my own.' Your dispatch states that the words of the admiral have been given a wider meaning than could have been intended by him. A brief recital of the facts may therefore be proper.

"On the fifth day of August I was informed by the admiral that he would leave on the Philadelphia on the Sth The leave on the Philadelphia on the 8th. The British minister, Major Wodehouse, having been relieved by Mr. Hawes, made his farewell official visit to this station, during which he mentioned the fact that the Champion had intended to leave on that day, but some of the English residents had come nervous when they heard that the hiladelphia was to leave, and yielded to

main until the Hyacinth arrived. That morning I made a parting call on the officers of the Philadelphia, when the admiral told me that several citizens had expressed their regret at the departure of the Philadelphia before the arrival of the Charleston, which vessel was daily expected. He also expressed some surprise at the change of plans of the Champion. In view of these facts he asked my opinion in regard to the retention of the Philadelphia. I replied that as the steamer Australia was due here Aug. Il at 8 a. m., which would probably bring correct advices as to the Charleston's movements. I saw no reason, if not in conflict with his orders (the nature than the last of the nature than the nature that the nature that the nature than the nature that t which I was not informed), why the hiladelphia should not wait until then. When the Australia arrived I immediately the admiral that no news warranting his further stay has been received. He left the next morning.

"It is this conversation and the unimportant result following it with which the

admiral connects me. The statement as to the conduct and sentiments of the British minister and captain of the British cruiser. and especially as to their purpose to land troops for political advantage and the dangers resulting therefrom to American interests I cannot confirm, either from personal knowledge or reliable information. If called on to express an arrival a behalf called on to express an opinion I should be constrained to say that during the past six months, and especially since the proclama-tion of the republic, the presence or ab-sence of the British war vessels here ought to have been regarded with indifference by our government as it is now by this govern-

The 'petition of citizens' referred to by the admiral I did not receive until the day after our conversation. The conditions here for many months had been extremehere for many months had been extremely orderly and peaceful. As stated by the petition itself, there was no reason to doubt the ability of the government of the republic of Hawali to support and sustain itself and furnish full protection to the lives and property of all residents in its territory. In this opinion even the enemies of the government concurred. Furthermore, on the day of my receiving the petition Mr. Hatch, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed to me his regret that it had been sent, as those he represented welcomed the opportuality to prove to the world that they were able to take care of themselves. These I deemed sufficient reasons for not forwarding the petition." The remainder of the correspondence re-lates to the British proposition to lease an

London Press Pleased. LONDON, Jan. 10 .- The Daily News, this morning, says, editorially: "President Cleveland has shown good feeling toward Great Britain, together with an enlightened sense of American interests in his recommendations to Congress on the Hawailan cable. There seems to be no reason to doubt that Congress will take the same

sensible, neighborly view."

The Times, in a leader, says: "Englishmen will gladly recognize President Cleveland's courteous and friendly tone. The concession would take nothing from America or any other power, while it would be a gratifying example of international courtesy and amity. On these grounds alone we gratifying example of international courtesy and amity. On these grounds alone we should count with some confidence on a favorable answer from the American government. The cable would be a boon to the whole civilized world. American citizens in Hawaii or the United States would reap the lion's share of the benefits. The New Caledonia cable scheme is hardly tangible enough to justify French objection. By the time the New Caledonia cable shall have been extended to America it may be hoped that the cable business shall have expanded enough to provide it with a fair share of business."

QUAY CREATES A SENSATION. An Incident of the Income Tax Ap-

propriation Debate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- Mr. Cockrell, from the appropriations committee, reported the urgency deficiency bill to the Senate to-day. In reply to a question by Mr. Quay Mr. Cockrell said the committee had made no amendments to the bill as passed by the House to those provisions relating to the income tax. Mr. Quay thought an amendment should be made to the law requiring a publication of the names and salaries of the employes of the corporations, and in this connection he created something of a sensation by saying that a gentleman high in political circles in Philadelphia had given as a reason why he could not preserve plighted faith and could not do what ought to be done regarding an important nomination that he was under heavy salary from a corporation and was compelled to do what the corporation desired. The bill will be called up for consideration to-morrow. At 2 o'clock Mr. Pascoe addressed the Senate on the Nicaragua canal bill. He announced that, while favoring the construction of an interoceanic canal, the construction of an interoceanic canal, yet he was opposed to the pending bill.

Mr. Harris, who has just been selected for another term of six years, was warmly congratulated by his colleagues when he ippeared in the Senate to-day. Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, who is now in the city, also visited the scene of his old duties and met many of his former associates. After the opening exercises Mr. Cockrell, from the appropriations committee. re-After the opening exercises Mr. Cockrell, from the appropriations committee, reported the urgent deficiency bill, and it was placed on the calendar, Mr. Cockrell giving notice that he would call it up tomorrow. Replying to Mr. Quay, Mr. Cockrell said there had been no amendments by the committee to any portion of the bill relating to the income tax.

Mr. Quay gave notice of the following amendment to the bill: "Nothing in any law to the contrary shall preclude any court of the United States having jurisdiction of the partles from considering and letermining as to the constitutionality or validity of said act, or any part thereof, as relates to the taxes upon gains or profits and incomes therein mentioned, when-

its and incomes therein mentioned, whenever, by any proceeding which shall have been commenced or be pending in such court, such questions shall be presented."

Mr. Quay said he desired, if the Senator rom Missouri (Cockrell) would permit him, o commend the matter to his attention and consideration, because it was too late to introduce an amendment of the character it present in the Senate. He asked the Senator whether it would not be well in the bill, instead of smothering the names and salaries in the reports made by cor-orations under the income tax, to compel a publication in such form that the list of names of employes shall be accessible to the public. Continuing the Senator said: "A circumstance which happened within the last thirty-six hours has called my atten-tion to the probable importance of some-thing of the kind. It happened that a thing of the kind. It happened that a gentleman who is very high in political position in Philadelphia, no less a personage than a Republican national committeeman, in conversation with a distinguished member of the other branch of the State Legislature, a judicial officer of the city of Philadelphia and one of the leading, probably the leading member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, in giving as a reason why he could not preserve pickets. son why he could not preserve plighted faith and could not do what ought to be done in regard to an important nomination made there, stated that he was under a salary and had been under a heavy salary from a great corporation for the last three years—a salary large enough to maintain his family—and he was compelled to do what the corporation wished him to do and not what he himself desired and felt that he ought to do. The amendment I suggest is pertinent simply in this respect, that men in such a position, with high power for good or evil, ought not to be permitted to masquerade as acting in the in-terests of the public or in the interest of any party, when in reality they are serving these great corporate bodies. They ought to go about and meet their fellows fairly and openly with the dollar mark of the corporation on their foreheads, and I think such an amendment as I suggest should be inserted in the bill before it passes."

The Senate passed the bill reported yes-terday for the relief of homestead settlers in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

On motion of Mr. Daniel the Senate proceeded to consideration of the "Sibley claim bill," and Mr. Daniel advocated the measure. Mr. Platt opposed the bill. He saw no reason why the bar of limitations should be removed in this case. At 5:35 the Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened,

#### A CHANGE OF HEART. Democrats Are Nov? Considering Pri-

vate Pension Bills. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-A marked change in the attitude in the House last session toward private pension bills has been manifested in the sittings this month, During the last term special Friday night sittings were held for consideration of this class of legislation, but so far as results were concerned they were practically fruitless. There was never a quorum in the House on Friday night. The impossibility of passing bills was soon made apparent, so that the sittings became mere formalities, at which the members made sport with the rules and tied the House into merry knots, to the manifest amusement of the galleries. Pension legislation has been taken up in a different spirit this been taken up in a different spirit this winter. Two Friday night sittings have been held, and by means of a new system thirty bills have been reported from committee of the whole to the House. At the first sitting sixteen bills were reported to the House, and fifteen have been passed. The second sitting reported fourteen bills. This progress has been made possible by This progress has been made possible the adoption of a new plan, somewhat reciprocal in its features. The roll of mem-bers is called, and each member present, at the call of his name, is permitted to bring up one bill in which he is interested. voted on after the House has listened to his explanation of its merits and discussed it, if there is any desire to do so. The pressure on the pensions com-mittee to secure legislation is becoming very clamerous, as it always does when the end of a Congress approaches, and many claim-Senator Palmer, chairman of the committee on pensions, to-day introduced a bill providing for a pension of \$50 per month to ex-soldiers for the loss of one

# or \$50 for the loss of entire arm or leg.

arm above the elbow or ler above the knee.

NO INVESTIGATION.

This Congress Will Not Inquire Into Lynching of Negroes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.- The probability that this Congress will undertake the investigation of lynchings of negroes in the past years, which various negro organizations have been demanding and for which Representative Blair introduced a resolution, is not great. To-day the House committee on labor, to which the Blair resolution had been referred, voted to report it back to the House, with a request to be discharged from its consideration. After discussing the matter the committee concluded that an investigation of the pro-posed nature did not come within its province, having nothing to do with labor matters. Any results to which it might lead would probably be recommendations for criminal legislation and the judiciary committee was thought to be the proper body to deal with it.

Miss ida Wells, the young colored woman who made an anti-lynching crusade, in England, had written announcing her de-

outrages as well as lynchings. Most interest was felt, however, in the latter, and several Southern members had expressed a desire to have the investigation carried to a conclusion, being convinced that it would prove that more negroes have been executed by mobs in Northern and Western States than in the South, taking the colored population at the different sections as a basis for a judgment. The judiciary committee, however, has the Ricks case and other important matters on its hands, and it is thought will hardly find time to conduct an inquiry of such magnitude in the few remaining weeks of this session, even if it desires to do so.

THE WAR ON OUR BEEF

REPORT OF AN AGENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Additional Evidence that Germany Closed Her Doors Against Us On

Patent Office Files Cleared. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-For the first time in fifteen years the United States Patent Office finds itself, this week, up to date with is work. This means that, in all of its thirty-three examining divisions the the work is in such condition that a new application filed to-day will be acted on its merits within thirty days, and an amendment filed to-day will receive attention within two weeks. One year and a half ago the more important and busiest branches of the office were more than ten months behind. One year ago twenty-seven divisions were. divisions were more than a month in arrears, twelve were more than two months and seven more than two months and seven more than three months behind hand. The office force has not been increased, nor has the number of applications fallen off. Applications average between seven and eight hundred a week and the number of amendments about 1,600.

Consumption of Olives Increasing. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.- The consumption of olives in the United States is increasing rapidly as a result of immigration of a large number of people from southern Europe within the last few years. This fact is enlarged on by United States Consul Adams, at Cadiz, Spain, in a report to the Department of State. He shows that the value of the clives sent to the United States from one province of Seville, last year, was \$326,884, and the quantity was about 150,000 bushels. This year's crop is about 25 per cent, short. The consul thinks duty of 20 per cent., imposed by the new tariff, will not materially affect the volume of imports and that the treasury will be a clear gainer by the imposition of

Ritchie's Charges Against Ricks. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- Consideration of the charges against Judge Ricks, of Cleveland, was again postponed to-day by the House judiciary committee until Monday next, as the attendance to-day was one member short of a quorum. The testimony preferred by the Cleveland labor union will be taken up. The charges which Samuel T. Ritchie, of the Canadian Copper Company, has made will not be considered by the committee until the first case has been disposed of. Judging by the expressions of several committeemen, there is doubt whether Mr. Ritchie's case will be deemed worthy of serious investigation as these worthy of serious investigation as they say he has not shown sufficient cause justify them in taking up his petition.

Confirmations by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.- The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the folowing nominations: Walter P. Stradley, commissioner of immigration, at San Francisco; Charles Doolan, assistant appraiser of merchandise, San Francisco; Frank F. Peck. register of the land office. Susanville, Cal. James Wylie, receiver of public moneys, Susanville, Cal.; William E. Saum, receiver of public moneys, Wakeeny, Kan.; Frank Clark, United States attorney for the southern district of Florida. The Senate also confirmed to correct an error in the nomination. ation of Hiram R. Lot, of Louisiana, to be cossul at Managua, Nicaragua.

Illness in the Stevenson Family. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- Vice President Stevenson is still detained at Asheville, N. C., because of the illness of his daughter Mary. Her condition is reported to be still critical in the extreme and it is uncertain when Mr. Stevenson will be able to return to Washington. The Vice President's family is at Asheville, except his son Lewis, who is unable to leave the bedside of his wife, who also is dangerously ill in Bloommable to be in Washington since the meeting of Congress on this account as, at his wife's recovery has been de-

spaired of. Test Vote on the Nicaraguan Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- Arrangements have been made for a test vote on the Nicaraguan canal bill sometime this week. A motion will be made by Senator George, of Mississippi, to lay the bill on the table If this motion is defeated by any such decisive vote as the friends of the measure claim, it is then proposed to push the bill to an early vote. If it is shown that there is a great deal of opposition to the measure, it is probable that the bill will be withdrawn. The object of the test vote is to ascertain the standing of the bill in the

Army Promotions. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-President Cleveland to-day sent to the Senate these nominations: Lieut. Col. George H. Burton, inspector-general, to be colonel and inspectorgeneral; Maj. Peter D. Vroom, inspectorgeneral, to be lieutenant colonel and in-

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- The President has signed the act to exempt from duty foreign articles for exhibit at the Portland, Ore., universal exposition and the act to amend the act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river near Jefferson, Mo.

J. V. Reed has been appointed postmaster at Fulton, Fulton county, vice H. M. Senator Pfeffer, from the committee or agriculture, to-day reported the House bill providing for the inspection of live cattle which are subjects of interstate commerce, with an amendment requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to cause all condemned carcasses to be tanked or otherwise disposed of so to prevent their transportation from one State to another.

The Senate committee on foreign relations to-day authorized Senator Frye to report an amendment to the diplomatic appro priation providing for the stationing of United States consuls at Erzeroum and Harpoot in Armenia The action is taken in response to the petition of American mis-New laws relating to transportation, importation and exportation of explosives have been recommended to Congress by the Sec-

retary of the Treasury. Arguments in the case of the Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific railway against the Interstate-commerce Commis-sion, which involves the long-and-short haul question, were begun in the Supreme Court to-day. Ex-Senator Edmunds, ex-Repre-sentative J. N. Hammond, of Georgia, and Mr. Edward Bailey, of Nashville, are among the counsel.

### NO PLATE-GLASS TRUST.

The Pittsburg Company Is Not a

Party to Any Combination. PITTSBURG, Jan. 9 .- President Edward Ford, of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, in discussing the reports of a trust among the plate glass manufacturers, said: "The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company is not a party to any trust or combination. I see by the dispatches the story originates with W. L. Clause, secretary of the Diamond company, of Kokomo, Ind. That company has tried unsuccessfully to coerce the other firms into a combination for the past year. With this end in view, four different meetings were held. The last one, ferent meetings were held. The last one, and the one at which the Pittsburg company declared its willingness to participate further in the move, was held at the Monongahela House, this city, three weeks ago. Previous to that time the Pittsburg company made a 20 per cent, cut in prices, to great detriment of the jobbers. After the meeting the price was restored, which gave rise to the report that a combination. gave rise to the report that a combina-tion had been effected. At present there is no organization in the trade and no recognized scale of prices. Every manufac-turer is selling his stock for what he can

Colonel Conger Replies. AKRON, O., Jan. 9 .- Col. A. L. Conger, president of the Diamond Plate Glass Company, says, in reply to the statement of President Ford, of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company: "There has never been an effort nor action on the part of our company nor action on the part of our company looking nor tending to the coercion of any other plate glass company nor jobber in the business. We are leated in the great West, and our market lies wholly in the West, and we are compelled to run our factories to their fullest capacity to supply the Western demand, and we are not interfering with the glass situation in the East."

As a Simple Yet Effective Remedy sire to address the committee and present evidence, and communications had been received from many sources on the matter. The resolution covers all acts of unlawful violence and was directed at White Cap cold or use of the voice.

False Pretenses.

NO DISEASED MEAT FOUND

HAMBURG LAVISH IN PRAISE OF AMERICAN CATTLE.

German Methods of Transportation Not Good-The English Protest Against Exporters' Rules.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- The special

agent of the Agricultural Department who

has been investigating the conditions of

our dressed beef and live cattle trade with Germany has made his report to Secretary Morton. He shows very conclusively, as a result of careful inquiry on the part of consignees, butchers and even some of the veterinarians themselves, that both the dressed beef and the cattle received from this country were of exceptionally good quality. In regard to the dressed beef, he states that the first two lots received were in poor condition, owing to failure to maintain the low temperature in the storage rooms throughout the voyage. The condition of all the subsequent shipments has been thoroughly satisfactory. The only criticism offered was from some of the retail butchers, who said that some of it was almost too fat to give perfect satisfaction. For every shipment the consignees were furnished in advance with a certificate from the German consul in this country that all the meat shipped had been officially inspected by the federal authorities, and, on arrival, every quarter was found to be provided with the official tag showing inspection by American veterinarians. Notwithstanding these precautions, on the arrival of the steamers bearing these cargoes they were boarded by the Hamburg veterinar-ians and their assistants, the wrapper removed from every quarter and every piece thoroughly inspected. Every piece was found good and of first-class quality. A considerable quantity of this meat had been purchased by parties in Berlin and Dusseldorf, but, owing to poor transportation facilities existing in Germany for perishable goods, the meat sold to these parties had to be salted and pickled at Hamburg before transportation. The wholesale butchers would, he said, rather do their own killing than have beef come over dressed. The re-port intimates that the grounds of protection are regarded by many persons in Hamburg as a mere subterfuge to gratify In discussing the shipments of live cattle,

the agent reports that in the case of the sixteen head showing signs of sickness, and which had to be killed, the actual nature of the disease was unknown to the veter-inarians, who at first attributed the ailment to the use of impure water. An analysis of the water from the tank from which these animals were supplied on the voyage proved this theory erroneous. Parts of the intestines, liver, lungs and heart of one of the diseased animals were later sent to Berlin, and a fortnight after the disease was pronounced Texas fever by the Berlin veterinarians. Persons interested in the live stock trade at Hamburg sent veterinarians to Great Britain to obtain further information Great Britain to obtain further information about Texas fever and the necesary precautions taken by anglish authorities to prevent the spread of the disease to American cattle landed in British ports. The report shows that they have returned to Hamburg and declare the prohibition regulations adopted in Germany to be quite uncalled for. Butchers are reported unanimously of the opinion that the American cattle were better in quality than any they had killed during twenty years, and moreover, that there was not one case in a over, that there was not one case in a hundred where any part showed evidence of disease, although it was admitted that this occurred frequently in German and British cattle. One butcher who had slaughtered from forty to seventy head of American cattle per week stated that he had never found one that was not in perfectly healthy condition. The interests of the wholesale butchers, the report shows, are very strongly in favor of the live cattle trade.

The agent reports that the price of first quality American beef to the butchers anges from \$13.75 to \$14.50 per hundred weight, dressed, which is from \$2.50 to \$3 less per hundred than German or Danish meat of inferior quality. "The commission merchants and wholesale butchers are now making efforts to induce the German government to allow the importation of Conernment to allow the importation of Can-adian cattle shipped from Halifax. It is conceded that Germany must seek other than European sources of Supply. From 1,-800 to 2,500 head of cattle are slaughtered weekly at Hamburg, the greater portion of this supply this supply coming from Denmark. With the withdrawal of prohibition a market could be found for from 1,000 to 1,200 head of cattle per week in Hamburg. The slaughter masters at the Hamburg slaughterhouse receive for their labor the interthology. testines, lungs, livers and hearts. They stated that they would rather kill American cattle than any other, as, owing to the healthy condition of these organs in the American cattle they sustained no losses. This could not be said of the German and Dan'sh cattle. The precautions taken at Hamburg in addition to the inspection by general veterinarians, are very thorough, the cattle barns for American cattle being separate from all others and being accessi-ble to the cattle unloaded without these coming necessarily in contact with any

The report concludes with the prediction that even if prohibition should be revoked there remain many other ways by which the trade in American cattle may be hin-dered, such as local restrictions or local prohibition. Moreover, to extend the trade through Germany either, in dressed meats or live cattle imported and slaughtered at Hamburg, great improvement in the German railroad service must be awaited as the trains are not properly equipped for carrying goods at a low temperature. Freight trains between Hamburg and Berlin, it is shown, require twenty-four hours. although the distance is covered by pas-senger trains in five hours.

#### WRATHY BRITISHERS. Business Methods of American Ment

Exporters Condemned. LONDON, Jan. 9 .- The meeting last evening of the meat and cattle section of the London Chamber of Commerce, in Memorial Hall, has served to bring out a storm of jealous abuse in regard to American meat and American business methods

The Daily Telegraph's statement that "the American beef kings, after half ruining British husbandry, now coolly propose to take an additional million from British traders and consumers," is repeated on all sides. In an interview with Chairman Cooper, of the cattle section of the London Chamber of Commerce, he is quoted as saying: "If it was merely a question of no rebates there is no doubt that the retailers could have accepted the situation. But it is viewed by many as marking the beginning of a series of other encroachments on trade. The Americans go so far as to say that not only shall the salesmen be deprived of the pound and a quarter allowance in every quarter of meat, hitherto allowed in order to compensate for loss by shrinkage in transit and in cutting up, but he must not make such an allowance to his customers. This is only the first store. he must not make such an allowance to his customers. This is only the first step towards obtaining control of the market, and, when it suits their fancy, to corner trade. The reason the Americans have obtained such a nold on the English market is that they have sent meat to it perfectly regardless of the price at which it was sold. This was merely to create a demand. But in so doing they have prace it was sold. This was merely to create a demand. But in so doing they have practically forced their meat upon the market, and, what is more, they have forced English meat clean out of it. There are only two sources of meat supply available for the London market, excluding, of course, the frozen stuff. One is America and the other is Scotland. England itself is not in it at all. The American importers have their principal centers at Liverpool and at Depford, near London, where their stock is landed and slaughtered. What they are aiming at, undoubtedly, is to drive every one out of the trade if they can possibly do so, in order to create a monopoly. They regulate not only the

wholesale but the retail price in America. At one time they fairly cornered trade in New York. To overcome this the Legislature was compelled to introduce a bill to the effect that all meats sold in New York State should be killed in it."

Referring to the cost of meat Mr. Cooper said: "The American has not to pay nearly so much for the carriage of meat as the Englishman. It costs less to bring a ton of beef from New York to London than it does to bring the same quantity from Aberdeen to London. The native producer is not placed on anything like a fair footing, and the American capitalists, realizing this, are making every effort to

alizing this, are making every effort to control the English market. We, however, feel that they out not to be allowed to do so without a great struggle. I maintain that if the trade sticks together they can bring the American importers to the old terms, because their meat must be sold."

ST. JOHNS LABOR a.Of.

The Arrested Workingmen Arraigned -One Not in Need of Food.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 9 .- The four men arrested, yesterday, for participation in the bread riot were arraigned to-day. It was discovered that the principal leader in the disturbance had in his house a barrel and a half of flour that he had received from the relief committee. He does not belong in St. Johns and only came here a month ago. The foreign tradesmen who are at work in the rebuilding of St. Johns were prominent in the trouble. The police testifled that the mob tried to rob the savings bank. The case was adjourned for a week to allow public sentiment to lessen A mob of about two thousand persons sur-rounded the courthouse all day. Special police still patrol the city: The government is said to be preparing measures to pro-vide work for the unemployed.

The Allen line steamer Corean brought another consignment of specie to-day. The lirectors of the Commercial Bank were fore the court again yesterday for further examination on a charge of submitting false reports.

### DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Moonshiner Killed by a Drummer and the Latter Shot in Revenge.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 9 .- Meager details reached here to-day of a double killing in Hardin county. Gus Thomas, the most famous and desperate of Southern moonshiners, was shot to death by a commercial traveler named Steele, who in turn was shot to death by a party of Thomas's friends. The drummer was taken for a revenue spotter and the tragedy followed. Thomas brutally murdered Dr. Martin, of Kentucky, at Red Sulphur Springs, a week ago, and is also the same person whose arrest was attempted by Marshal Browne and posse, of this city, a couple of years ago, when that officer was seriously wounded and one of his deputies named Garner was slain. Hardin county is located on the Tennessee river, just on the edge of the State, where the boundary separating Alabama and Mississippi meets the Tennessee line, and is the ideal haunt for the reckless 'shiners that infest it.

### PREACHERS SCURED.

Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, on the Social Evil Question.

pastors have recently passed resolutions condemning Governor Fishback's views in regard to the relation of the social evil. The Governor has addressed a lengthy reply to the ministers. He says: "Intelligent, sensible people, who are at all observant of the passing events, will tell you that the chief costacles in the of religious and morai progress have

been hypocrisy and folly. A few men who arrogate to themselves leadship in religious and moral reforms are constantly hypocrisy or blind, fanatical, unreasoning folly. There are not wanting men or your type, who were ready to pass resolutions against the purity of the Savior Himself, because His honest common sense dared to rebuke certain impure men wno would have sconed to death a fallen woman.'

TIE-UP THREATENED. Employes of Brooklyn Trolley Lines

Preparing to Strike. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 9.-District Assembly, No. 75, Knights of Labor, held a meeting to-day which lasted from 10:30 a. m. to 6 p. m., and at which the question of a tie-up was thoroughly canvassed. There were present at the meeting seventy-five delegates, representing every trolley line in Brooklyn, or three delegates from every local assembly. The delegats were about evenly divided, however, to hold off for a time, at least. When the meeting opened, John Giblin, secretary, read a detailed report of the special committee appointed to wait on the officials of the different railroads. These questions were discussed: "That motormen and conductors be given

\$2.25 a day, an increase of 25 cents over what is now paid; that the companies com-ply with the State ten-hour law regulating labor on surface railroads in the cities, that all disputes between companies and emproyes be left to arbitration if amicaple set-The meeting was firm on these questions, and before it adjourned the special com-mittee was empowered to wait on President Slocum, of the Jay and Smith street line, from whom no definite answer has as yet been obtained.

Master Workman Connolly said to-night Master Workman Connects must be aca tie-up occur, between 8,000 and 9,000 men will be thrown out of work and thirty-five trolley lines in Brooklyn will stop running.

protherhood of Locomotive Firemen. OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 9 .- The protective board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen continued its session to-day. The greater part of the session was consumed in a speech of C. W. Maier, third vice grand master, on strikes. He said: "We believe absolutely in arbitration, and will exhaust all honorable means to secure our just rights before resorting to extreme ures which, of course, means strikes. That we have had only two strikes in twenty-one years-the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Lehigh Valley-shows how conservatively our organization is conducted. We firmly believe men should study the social and economic questions, so that not only themselves but their families may be

Tin Plate Workers. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 9.-It is learned here to-day that the tin-plate workers are seeking another conference with the manufacturers with the object in view of settling the contest over the wage scale. Voting blanks are being circulated among the locals for this purpose, but should the vote decide another conference be asked it is certain manufacturers will not grant the request. John Jarrett, secretary of Manufacturers association, said to-day that in view of the fact that the several meetings in the past resulted in nothing being done the manufacturers would not again

oother with the matter. Collieries Leased by Miners.

ZANESVILLE, O., Jan. 9 .- Miners at Shawnee have leased the XX Roses, etc., also wedding and reception and Gosslin & Barber mines and decorations at reasonable prices, 30 West operate them, paying the proprietors 7 cents a ton royalty and 10 per cent. commission for selling. This will net the miners 35 per cent. per ton, but they say it will place them in a position to compete with Pittsburg operators who have violated the agreement with refer-ence to the differential.

Another A. R. U. Director Goes to Jail. CHICAGO, Jan. 9.-Director M. J. Elliott, of the American Railway Union, surrendered himself to-day and was taken to jail in Henry county to serve his sentence. Elliott was in Pennsylvania attending the funeral of his child and was unable to appear yesterday when Debs and his asso-clates were taken into custody.

Hillmon Case on Trial Again. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 9.—Trial of the famous Hilimon insurance case began in the United States District Gourt here today. The time was spent in securing a jury. The case has occupied the courts for the past ifficant security. for the past fifteen years and involves \$60,-

Hillmon was a Kansas cattle man. Previous to leaving home he insured his life for large amounts in several companies. These concerns refused to pay the policies, declaring he was still alive, and Mrs. Hillmon, who has since remarried, brought suit. Already the case has been tried three times. In the present trial both sides have retained an army of talented counsel. A pure Grape Cream of Yartar Powder. Pres YEARS THE STANDARD.

## THE BRINK OF MADNESS.

An End to Which Many are Blind'y Rushing.

Many Paths Lead Straight to This Terrible End.

Are You Hopelessly Struggling Along This Dangercus Road?

The world-renowned poet, Gray, says: "The paths of glory lead but to the grave." All paths lead to the grave, but especially do those dangerous walks of life, overwork, strain on the system, dissipation, improper attention to the rules of health, involving sleepless nights, tired bodies and weak and shattered nerves, lead to an early death or a more dreaded and fearful fate. Notice the strength and powerful advice in the following letter, written by Mrs. J. Wesley Mann, of Northfield, Mass.:

"About eighteen months ago my daughter Jennie went into a large store as clerk and was obliged to make long days of about fourteen hours, and the work proved too hard for her. She was completely run down, being prostrated by nervous debility. She had terrible restless nights and was unable to sleep hardly at all. Her head troubled her, being dizzy, and her limbs ached, and frequently she would sit down and cry she was in such pain.



"They had Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy in the store where she worked, and the proprietor recommended her to take it, which she did. "She wrote me while she was taking the

Nervura, that it had done wonders for her. She is now entirely cured of her nevvousness and has not been so well in years. "She was so nervous that she could hard-

ly sit at table and any little noise would startle her like a wild partridge. "She has now used three bottles and we are thankful to say that she is well, thanks to kind providence and Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy."

It is beyond the power of words to tell the wonders that are done every day by that greatest of medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. No medicine ever before possessed such wonderful powers to cure. Try it and see what it will do for you. It will make you strong and well.

It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the most successful living specfallst in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West Fourteenth street. New York city. He has the largest practice in the world and this grand medical discovery is the result of his vast experience. The great reputation of Dr. Greene is a guarantee that his medicine will cure and the fact that he can be consulted by any one, at any time, free of charge, personally or by letter, gives absolute assurance of the beneficial action of this wonderful medicine.

IN FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Big Loan and Trust Company Unable to Meet Interest.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 9.-The Fidelity Loan and Trust Company, of Sioux City, defaulted payment of \$30,000 interest on debenture bonds due the first of the year. Although the firm has not yet failed, President Sampson, of this city, has been asked to accept the receivership should one be appointed. These bonds were issued to secure loans made on farm mortgages. The company could not collect interest from farmers, \$80,000 being now due them, and was thus forced to default the interest on the bonds, bringing on the financial difficulties. The firm did no banking business and none of the local banking houses or industries will be involved. The failure of the Lincoln Street Railway Company, of Lincoln, Neb., tied up \$150,000 of the company's funds. The liabilities of the company's runds. The habilities of the company are about \$4,000,000, with assets nearly as large. The largest liabilities consist of \$3,250,000 debenture bonds, about \$2,250,000 of which are held in New England States and other sections of the East. One million dollars were also floated in Scotland. The other \$750,000 of liabilities consist of street railway stocks, etc. The company tried to permittee a loan in New York but failed. negotiate a loan in New York, but failed. A meeting of parties representing the creditors was held in New York to-day to take action regarding the company's man-cial affairs, but what was done cannot be learned here. Joseph Sampson, of this city, president of the company, is the principal local stockholder. William G. Clapp, of New York, is treasurer.

Protest from Brewers. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 9.-The brewers in Cincinnati to-day and passed a resolu-tion protesting against the bill in Congress proposing to raise the beer tax from \$1 to \$2 per barrel. A telegram was sent Con-gressman Storer notifying him of their action, and a memorial will be forwarded the House and Senate to-morrow.

Is Your Watch Running! If not, bring it to us and we will put it in good order and insure it against all accidents and breaks, for one year, for \$2.00.

J. C. Sipe, importer of diamonds, room 4.

Alenzar Florist

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Washington street.



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Men's and Youths' Suits

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Suits..... 8.39 All \$18 and \$15 Suits 10.39 All \$20 Suits..... 12.39}

All \$25 and \$30 Suits 14.98 Nothing reserved. You get your choice out of the best-made Clothing in Indiana, at prices that do not much more than cover the cost of the cloth in the

# MODE

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CHICAGO AND RETURN

National: Cycling: Exhibition Tickets will be sold Jan. 4 to 12, good re-

one-third fare for the round trip on the one-third fare for the round trip on the certificate plan.

Leaving Indianapolis daily at 11 a. m. and 11:20 p. m.

Arriving at Chicago 5 p. m. and 7:30 a. m. Buffet parlor car on day train and Pullman sleeping car on night train starting from Indianapolis, and can be occupied by passengers as early as 8:30 p. m.

Ticket offices, 48 West Washington street, 46 Jackson Place, and Union station.

GEORGE E. ROCKWELL,

District Passenger Agent.

AMUSEMENTS. ENGLISH'S - MATINEES DAILY To-Night and all This Week. HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMAL

And ZOOLOGICAL CIRCUS THE SHOW THAT HAS STARTLED THE WORLE PRICES-Night: Orchestra and dress circle, 75c; orchestra circle, \$1; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c, Mathers: Lowerfloor, 50c; balcony, 25c, Children under twelve, half pri e at night performances to all parts of theater except gallery.

Special - Friday's matinee will be for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten, and will begin at 3 p. m. instead of the usual time, to accommodate the school children, for whom special arrangements will be

GRAND TO MORROW and SATURDAY (Popular-priced Saturday Matinee)

THE GLORIOUS NAVAL DRAMA, "THE ENSIGN"

A Stirring Story of the Sea. All the Original Elaborate Scenery. PRICES-Night: Orchestra and side boxes, \$1; dress circle, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Mati-nee: Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c.

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HOPKIN5' Trans - Oceanics

Finest Specialty Bill Ever offered Indianapolis. Next Monday-"MCNULTY'S VISIT."

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Next Week-FRENCH FOLLY CO. UNIVERSITY EXTENSION A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES

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THE LAST BUT ONE. FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 'Through the Heart of the Moo:ish Empire."

Riustrated by Photographic Gems, Marvelously SATURDAY AFTER OON, JAN, 12, For young and old

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